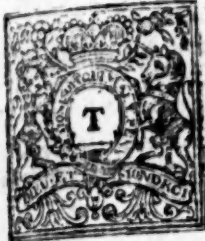


The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, MAY 26 1737.

91. 598.

Continuation of last Thursday's GAZETTEER.



THE Enemies of the Revolution, perceiving that while the Bank of England subsisted and was able to maintain any Degree of Credit, the Government would never be in want of Money, but would always be supplied upon reasonable and easy Terms, they imagined

that the setting up the Project of the Land Bank, would be the natural and ready way to destroy it.

THE Authors of this Project set out with endeavouring to sow Jealousies and Dissentions between the Landed and Money'd Interest: They said, that the high Interest of Money was like a Gangrene in the Estates of the Landed Men, and would in the End eat them out; that the Difficulty of mortgaging Land was so great, that besides the legal Profits (if the Sum borrowed was considerable) the Lender, insisted upon an exorbitant Premium; that the Land Bank was the most beneficial Thing to the Landed Men that ever was projected, whereas the Bank of England was only profitable to a few Traders, who would confederate and unite their Strength to oppose any Contrivance which is likely to advance the Interest of the Landed Men, and lessen their own; for that the Land Bank in a little Time would reduce Interest to 3 per Cent. and that Land must consequently rise in its Value in Proportion to the fall of Money, which would be the most ungrateful thing in the World to the money'd Men, who must in that Case consume double the Time in Trade to accumulate that Wealth, which when obtain'd, will purchase but the same Estate of Inheritance, as what is gotten in half the Time, when Interest is high, and Land is cheap; that it was every Day's Experience, that a few Years Success in Trade, render'd monied Men Masters of so much Wealth, as enabled them to purchase the most considerable Estates in the Kingdom; in so much that in a few Years it might reasonably be expected, the Traders would invade the ancient Gentry, and take away their Place and Nation.

THESE Things were industriously and artfully thrown out, in order to prejudice Men of Families and Estates, who chiefly composed the House of Commons, against the Bank of England and the Trading Interest, and to make way for the Land Bank; the monied Men were represented as Usurers, Extortioners and Vultures, who were preying upon the Vitals of the Publick; and a popular Clamour was by these Means raised against them, as if their Views and Interests were inconsistent with the publick Good, tho' it was notorious that they had ventured their whole Fortunes in support of the Revolution, and that the Constitution could not have subsisted, if it had not been for the cheerful and seasonable Assistance which they gave it.

By these Methods the Act of Parliament for establishing a national Land Bank, was at last obtain'd, and mighty Matters were expected from it: The Projectors promis'd, that the Publick should always be supply'd with Money upon very reasonable Terms, and should no longer be a Sacrifice to those who took Advantage of its Necessities, to raise immense Fortunes to themselves.

BUT as soon as this Project was attempted to be carried into Execution, all these Golden Dreams vanished away; the Projectors had deceived themselves as well as the Publick; they had undertaken to raise for the publick Service the Sum of 2,564,000 l. but their Scheme was so bad, and their Credit and Authority so low, that of that vast Sum which they had engaged for, they were not able to procure one Shilling; but on the contrary their Project totally failed, and the Nation was thereby reduced to the greatest Distress and Difficulty; for the low Condition of publick Credit at that Time, was intirely owing to this hopeful Project, as appears by the concurrent Testimony of all Historians.

IN the History of King William, Vol. III. p. 164 it is said, That the Project of the Land Bank, at first seem'd calculated only to advance the Landed Men's Interest, in Opposition to the growing Power of Monied Men, and Usurers, but went near to ruin Publick Credit. And

Bishop Burnet says, The Parliament, created one Fund, upon which Two Millions and a Half were to be raised, which the best Judges did apprehend was neither just nor prudent. A new Bank was proposed, called the Land Bank, because the Securities were to be upon Land: This was the main Difference between it and the Bank of England; and by Reason of this it was pretended, that it was not contrary to a Clause in the Act for that Bank, that no other Bank should be set up in Opposition to it. There was a Set of Undertakers who engaged it should prove effectual, for the Money for which it was given: This was chiefly managed by Koley, Harley, and the Tories; it was much labour'd by the Earl of Sunderland; and the King was prevail'd on to consent to it, or rather to desire it, tho' he was then told by many, of what ill Consequence it would prove to his Affairs: The Earl of Sunderland's excuse for himself, when the Error appeared afterwards but too evidently, was, that he thought it would engage the Tories in Interest to support the Government. And a little after the same Historian says, All the Funds given for this Year's Service proved defective; but that of the Land Bank failed totally; and the Credit of the Bank of England was much shaken. — The King had no Money to pay his Army, so they were in great Distress, which they bore with wonderful Patience: By this Means the King could undertake nothing, and was forced to lie on the Defensive: — The King had a mighty Army, and was superior to the Enemy; yet he could do nothing; and it pass'd for a happy Campaign, because the French were not able to take any Advantage from those ill Accidents, tho' our want of Specie brought us under, which indeed were such, that nothing but the Sense all had of the late Conspiracy, kept us quiet and free from Tumults. It now appeared what a strange Error the King was led into, when he accepted of so great a Sum to be raised by a Land Bank: It was scarce honourable and not very safe at any Time: But it might have proved fatal at a Time, in which Money was like to be much wanted, which Want would have been less felt, if Paper Credit had been kept up: But one Bank working against another, and the Goldsmiths against both, put us to great Strights; yet the Bank supply'd the King in this Extremity, and thereby convinced him, that they were his Friends in Affection as well as Interest.

AND Bishop Kennet says, That the greatest Difficulty of all, was the Loss of Publick Credit: For the Tallies struck, or Funds settled by Parliament, especially such as were remote, were exchanged for Ready Money at a mighty Loss; and the Government was obliged to make excessive Discounts and Allowances, to bring Money into the Exchequer. This great Loss of Credit, which was like to prove fatal to our Affairs abroad the last Summer, arose chiefly from two Springs: First, The Deficiencies of Parliamentary Funds, particularly the unhappy Project of the Land Bank, which proved wholly abortive, and did not produce one Penny of about Two Millions and half with which it was charged. Secondly, The Recoinning the Silver. 'Tis easy, says he, to imagine what perishing Circumstances the Nation was in, when the Notes of the Bank of England, which had been a mighty Help to the Publick, were discounted at 20, and Tallies at 40, 50, and 60 per Cent. The Government had contracted a great Debt; some Funds were wholly taken away, and the rest proved deficient; great Numbers of Tallies were on Funds very remote, and many had no Funds at all. Hereby the Trust and good Opinion of the People were so far lost, that those few who had any Money to lend, shew'd the greatest Backwardness imaginable to bring it into the Exchequer, when they could Stockjob it to so great Advantage upon the Royal Exchange; and therefore all Loans to the Government were procured on exorbitant Premiums.

THE Year that the Land Bank was established, which was in 1696, there was a Deficiency in the Parliamentary Funds, no less than 5,160,400 l. as is agreed by all Historians, such a deadly Wound was given to Publick Credit by this extraordinary Project, which was calculated entirely to ruin the Bank of England, after the latter had but two Years before advanc'd for the Publick Service, the Sum of 1,200,000 l. for which the Parliamentary Faith stood engaged to them.

AND as an undeniable Evidence that this was the only Design of the Proprietors of the Land-Bank, and that they made no Secret of it, but rather boasted of it, as a Piece of signal Service done to their Party, several Pamphlets were published at that Time, under their Direction and Influence, avowing

this to be their Intention, and insulting the Bank of England upon their approaching Downfall, in the lowest Drollery and Buffoonery.

ONE of those Pamphlets was intitled, The Trial and Condemnation of the Trustees of the Land Bank at Exeter Exchange, for murdering the Bank of England at Grocers Hall: In which there is a formal Indictment, and a Tryal thereupon. The Indictment has something so extraordinary in it, that I cannot forbear inserting it: And the rather, as it will not only serve as a Specimen of the Wit and Abilities of the Projectors of the Land Bank, but likewise let the Reader into a thorough Knowledge of their Views and Designs; which, perhaps, may more easily be collected by such Excursions of Joke and Railery as this, when thro' Levity and Wantonness the Mind is open and unguarded, than by any more serious and study'd Account of their Scheme; in which, no doubt, such an Intention, how much soever they were in earnest in it, would be industriously conceal'd.

THE INDICTMENT.

THE Jurors upon their Oaths do say, That the Trustees of the Land Bank at Exeter Exchange, not having the Fear of the mighty Bank of England before their Eyes, but moved by the Intigation of Sense and Reason, The Bank of England, &c. intending to kill and murder, on the 10th Day of August, 1695, upon the Bank of England aforesaid, at Grocers Hall aforesaid, did make an Assault; and with a certain formidable Weapon, called The Settlement of the Land Bank, inrolled in Chancery, Anno Domini 1695, &c. in both their Hands having, then and there, unto the Bank of England aforesaid, on that Part of the Head where their Brains should lie, with both their Hands aforesaid, one mortal Wound, in Length three Inches, and in Depth two Inches, did give; of which said Wound the Bank of England aforesaid, at Grocers Hall aforesaid, did languish until the then next Session of Parliament. And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their Oaths do say, That afterwards, to wit, in the said then next Session of Parliament, the sooner to kill and murder the said Bank of England, upon the same Bank of England then languishing at Grocers Hall aforesaid, did make a further Assault, and a certain poison'd Arrow, called, A drawn Clause for enabling the Trustees of the Land-Bank to purchase the Reversions of the Annuities, in their Right Hand then having, out of their Right Hand aforesaid, into the House of Commons then and there sitting did shoot, from whence the same Arrow so shot, did rebound upon Grocers Hall aforesaid, and the Bank of England aforesaid then and there languishing, upon the same Part of the Head, did smite: And so the Jurors aforesaid do say, That the Trustees aforesaid, the last Session of Parliament aforesaid, to the Bank of England aforesaid, at Grocers Hall aforesaid, one other Mortal Wound did give, of which the said Bank then languished until the End of the said next Session of Parliament. And the Jurors aforesaid do say, That before the End of the said Session of Parliament, the Trustees aforesaid, the sooner to kill and murder the said Bank of England, in and upon the said Bank of England, at Grocers Hall aforesaid, did make a further Assault, and another poison'd Arrow, called A Bill for establishing a Land Bank, in both their Hands then having, into the same House of Commons then sitting, out of both their Hands aforesaid did shoot; which said Bill did then and there grow into a formidable Engine called an Act of Parliament. And the Jurors aforesaid do say, That the Trustees aforesaid, the last Session aforesaid, at Grocers Hall aforesaid, with the Act of Parliament aforesaid, in both their Hands then having, the Bank of England aforesaid, at Grocers Hall aforesaid, then and there languishing, upon the same Part of the Head one other mortal Wound did give, of which the Bank of England aforesaid, at Grocers Hall aforesaid, until the 5th Day of May 1696, did languish, and then and there languishing dy'd. And so the Jurors aforesaid do say, That the Trustees of the Land Bank at Exeter Exchange aforesaid, the Bank of England at Grocers Hall aforesaid, did kill and murder, against the Peace, &c.

AND

And these Gentlemen, the Trustees of the Land Bank, were so extremely elated with their imagined Success, and were so confident of giving the Coup de Grace to the Bank of England; that they likewise writ an Epitaph for the Bank, which runs much in the same strain of Wit and Humour, with the Indictment; but as it often happens with Folks who with others dead, the Land Bank soon dropped into the Pit which they had dug for the other.

[To be continued.]

FOREIGN PORTS.

Cadiz, May 14. N.S. On the 7th Instant arrived the Unity, Boreman, from London; the Hampshire, Boardman, from Philadelphia; the Vine, Hilton, and the Queen Esther, Guiston, from Lisbon; the James and Elizabeth, Norcomb, and Mahon, Stampart, from London; and the Swan, Peirce, from Calais; on the 8th the Betty, Austen, from Gibraltar; the Catherine, Drayson, and the Happy Return, Stott, from Barcelona; the Fox, Fowler, from Malaga; the Julian, Brame, from Genoa; the Owner's Goodwill, and Eagle, Colli, from London; the Mermaid, Moriarty, from Bilbao; on the 9th the Joseph, Atkinson, from Malaga for London; the Greyhound, Biggs, and the Adriatick, Hannay, from Palermo; the James and Elizabeth, Fanning, from Gallipoly, and sail'd the 12th for Cork; the Annunciation, Devereux, from Leghorn; the Greenstead, Champion, from Alicant; the London Merchant, Bussol, from Palermo; the Harry and Betty, Sefton, from Gibraltar; the Robert and Mary, Napier, from Dunkirk; on the 10th, the Betty, Amos, from Bristol; on the 11th, the Cadiz Frigate, Jackson, from Ostend; the Don Antonio, Bolitho, from Sicily; the William, Oake, from Palermo; the Success, Jolliff, from Pool; the Henly, Dawney, from Southampton; the Happy Conclusion, Long, from Lynn; the John and Sarah, Hunter, from Yarmouth; the Lady Lucia, Hind, from Nants; the Betty, Earle, from Yarmouth; the Walpole, Read, from Lynn; the Elizabeth, Moor, from Calais; the Batchelor's Delight, Wigram, from Malaga; on the 12th, the Unity, Robert, from Sandwich; the Thomas and Elizabeth, Tufson, from London; the America, Read, from Rotterdam; the Alicant, Scutt, from Ostend. On the 7th sail'd the Stratford, Causer, for America; on the 8th the David, Dane, for New England; on the 10th, the Desire, Rose, for Newfoundland; the John and Elizabeth, Hammond, and the Globe, Long, for the North; the Magdalen, Peacock, for the Levant; on the 11th, the St. John Baptist, Harvey, for Malaga; on the 13th, the John, Forstall, for the Levant; and the Expedition, Watson, for London.

Alicant, May 15. The Prosperous, Cottingham, is arrived from Chester.

Leghorn, May 20. N.S. On the 16th arrived the Italian Merchant, Carteret, from Gallipoly and Messina; on the 18th, the Grizel, Roland, from Trieste. On the 14th sail'd the Samuel, Clifton, for Palermo; on the 16th, the Warrington, Hipper, for Smyrna; the Friendship, Smithson, for Salonica; on the 17th, the Charity, Long, for Naples, and the St. Andrew, Simcocks, for Mahon.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, May 21. Yesterday arrived the Eagle Packet, Masterman, from the Groine; the Margaret, Miln, from Lisbon, for Orders; the Two Brethren, Still, from Bristol for Hull. Wind S.E. Remains the Expedition Packet, Clies, for Lisbon.

Dartmouth, May 22. Last Night passed by our Harbour, the Eagle, Clapp, of Exon, from Dunkirk for Cadiz. Wind East, and fair Weather.

Liverpool, May 22. Arrived the John and Betty, Ballard, from the Canaries.

Pool, May 23. Since my last, Sailed from hence, The Sarah, of this Port, Hooper, for Cork; and the William and Mary, Linthorn, for Newfoundland.

Portsmouth, May 24. Since my last, Came the Sarah, Basset, from Guernsey; the Sarah and Margaret, Fea, from Middleburgh, for Alicant; and the Elizabeth Sloop, Thackston, from London for Cadiz: And Sailed the Louisa Pink, Tonnison, for Norway.

Arrived at Spithead, The Restoration, Brook, from Malaga for Hull; and the Industry, Rofs, from Belvedier for London.

Remain still at Spithead, His Majesty's Ships the Eltham, Blandford, and Sheerness.

Deal, May 24. Remains in the Downs, the Eagle, Cathcart, for Jamaica and Campeachy. Came

down, and Sailed through, the Sheldon, Mason, for Jamaica; and the Eagle, Hinton, for Cadiz.

Gravesend, May 24. Passed by, The Mary, Fowler, and the Ann, Manby, from Gottenburg.

The Samuel and Molly, Pearson, from London, was at St. Thomas's on the Coast of Guiney, the 16th of January last, and all well on board, bound for Cabenda.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France, with Advice, That Baron Theodore, after having obtain'd a Protection at Amsterdam from his Creditors, and found some Merchants who engag'd to furnish him with a great Quantity of Ammunition for the Corsicans, set out for Paris, to which he travell'd Post, stay'd there six Days incog. himself at one Inn, and his Domesticks at another, and from thence proceeded to Marseilles, there to take Shipping for Corsica, in order to put himself again at the Head of his Faithful Islanders, who impatiently wish for his Return.

The Letters add, That the Marquis de Mirepoix, who is going Ambassador to Vienna, has, with the King's Consent, sold his Regiment of Foot of the Marines, to the Prince of Nassau, for 75000 Livres; and that the Marquis has been made a Brigadier, and a Major-General.

We hear that Mr. Joseph Golding, late of the General Post Office, Gent. has been promoted to a Lieutenantancy in one of the Independent Companies at Jamaica, commanded by Capt. De la Bene; and that he will set out for that Island, in a very short Time.

Yesterday Colonel Frampton kiss'd the King's Hand at St. James's, on his being appointed first Major of the first Regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wills.

As did also Colonel Merrick, on his being appointed second Major of the said Regiment, in the room of Major Frampton.

On Sunday last died at the Bath, David Warburton, Esq; a Gentleman possessed of an Estate of 2000 l. per Annum in the County of Essex.

Yesterday the Right Honourable the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and several other Persons of Distinction, set out from his House in Dover-street, for his Seat at Bransal, in the County of Hereford.

On Monday next being the Birth-day of their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Amelia and Caroline, when the former enters into the 27th, and the latter into the 25th Year of their Ages, their Majesties will receive the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry on that Occasion.

On Tuesday next his Majesty's Plate of 100 Guineas will be run for on Merrow Downs, near Guilford.

Next Saturday the Duke of Cumberland, with several Persons of Quality, will go to Windsor Forest, to hunt a Buck.

Last Sunday died at his Lodgings at Newington Green, Stephen Burry, Esq; a Gentleman possessed of an Estate in Wiltshire of 2000 l. per Ann. and in the Commission of the Peace for the said County.

Yesterday a Man was committed to Clarkenwell Bridewell, for picking a Gentleman's Pocket in Holbourn of Six Guineas.

Yesterday Richard Sampson and John Tipping, otherwise Nugent, were committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for knocking down the Rev. Mr. Gough, and robbing him of his Hat. Sampson was likewise accused of a Burglary and Felony; and Joah Worthington was likewise committed to Newgate, for receiving some of the Goods that were stolen, when the said Burglary was committed, knowing them to be so.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	7 37	8 10

Bank Stock 147 to 1-4th. India 181 1-half. South Sea 103 5-8ths. Old Annuity 111. New ditto, 112 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 106 3-4ths to 7-8ths. Emperor's Loan 116 1-half. Royal Assurance 112 to 1-4th. London Assurance 14 3-4ths to 7-8ths. African 14. New India Bonds 7 l. 1 s. Old ditto 6 l. 18 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 4 l. 2 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. Prem. Salt Tallow 1 to 4 1-half Premium. English Copper 2 l. 12 s. Prem. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders; 1-4th to 1-half per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 3 1-8th per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 121.

Hawkers and Pedlars Office, Holborn-Court, Gray's Inn, May 23, 1737.

THIS is to give Notice, that yearly Licences, as usual, will begin to be delivered out on Monday the 20th Day of June next, and daily Attendance is constantly given (Holidays excepted) from 9 in the Morning until 12, and from 2 in the Afternoon until 5. Therefore all Persons concerned are desired to apply to the Office above-mentioned for Licences, and not to depend on the uncertain meeting with the Surveyors in the Country, who have strict Orders given them to apprehend and prosecute with the utmost Rigour, all such Hawkiers as they shall at any Time of the Year find trading without Licences.

This Day is Published,
[Price One Shilling and Six-pence]

A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT of the TWO REBELLIONS, which happen'd at Constantinople, in the Years 1730, and 1731. at the Deposition of ACHMET III. and the Elevation of MAHOMET V. Composed from the Original Memorials drawn up in Constantinople: With REMARKS, Explaining the Names, Offices, Dignities, &c. of the PORT. Lately Publish'd in French, at the Hague: Now for the Excellency of the Relation translated into English. Printed for G. Smith, in Prince's Street, Spittlefields, and sold at the Bookellers and Pamphlet-Shops in London and Westminster.

To be Sold,
TWO Freehold Estates, the one being a complete Farm of 32 l. per Annum, lying at k.w. hurt in the County of Suffex, in Possession; and the other consisting of a Moiety of several Farms, lett to several Tenants at 23 l. 5 s. per Annum, lying at Headorne within ten Miles of Maidstone, and at Cranbrooke, both in the County of Kent; in Reversion after the Death of a Person aged 45 Years, on both which Estates are considerable Quantities of Timber: Particulars whereof may be had at James Flower's Chambers, in Pump-Court, Middle-Temple.

This Day is Published,
The Sixth Edition (with many material Additions, Alterations, and Amendments) of

THE LADIES PHYSICAL DIRECTORY:
Or, A Treatise of all the Weaknesses, Indispositions, and Diseases peculiar to the Female Sex, from eleven Years of Age to fifty and upwards; by which Women and Maids of the meanest Capacity may perfectly understand the Symptoms, Nature, and true Cause of their own Illnesses, and readily know how to manage themselves under all their Infirmities. With proper Remedies, in English prescrib'd, for the Green Sickness, Obstructions, immoderate Fluxes, Hysterick Affections, the Piles, and every other Disorder or Distemper the Fair Sex are peculiarly liable to, whereby they may certainly and quickly cure themselves without Trouble, or the Advice or Knowledge of any other Person.

To which is annex'd,
A PRACTICAL DISCOURSE on BARRENNESS in Women, and IMPOTENCY in Men: Directing how both may be infallibly cured, and those Women rendered fruitful, who have been deem'd incurably barren for many Years; and such Men become able to propagate their Species, who thro' Imbecility have for several Years thought it impossible. With a clear and very particular Account of Generation and Conception. And a Digression concerning the Method of begetting SONS rather than DAUGHTERS, or of DAUGHTERS rather than SONS. Likewise of Miscarriage in Women, and how it may be assuredly prevented, even in those who have miscarried nine or ten times before; with Directions to Ladies how to conduct themselves during their Pregnancy, and in Child bed how to cause a safe and easy Delivery, and also for the better Management of new-born INFANTS, so as more certainly to preserve their Lives; and a Dissertation concerning suckling of Children, and bringing them up by Hand.

The Whole illustrated with various Cases of Persons cured, proper Hints, useful Cautions, Observations and Instructions; the like, for general Benefit, never before publish'd, and highly necessary for every Family in England. By a Physician.

Printed, and Sold only, by the Author's Appointment, at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Posts in Raydon-Yard in the Minories, London. Price Bound 2 s.

The GREAT RESTORATIVE,
WHICH speedily and infallibly cures

all HYSTERICK DISEASES, whether Hypochondriack Melancholy in Men, or Vapours in Women, however circumstanc'd, or to what Degree soever advanc'd, or of ever so long standing, so as never to return again; by a pleasant compound Medicament, chymically prepar'd out the choicest Anti-Hystericks in the whole Art of Chymistry.

This Medicine having cured Thousands of Men and Women of Melancholy and Vapours, may be depended on for a perfect Cure; it strikes immediately at the first Cause of this Distemper, and entirely destroys it Root and Branch, rectifies that vitiated Ferment in the Stomach, which is generally the first and chief Cause, and thereby cures Indigestion, purifies the Blood and Spirits, strengthens the Brain and Nerves, clears the whole Frame, stops Vomiting, clears the Head from confused Thoughts, removes Fears, Sadness, disturb'd Sleep, Twitchings of the Arms or Legs, cures Palpitation, or Trembling of the Heart; and indeed all other the many and various Symptoms that attend this grievous Distemper; for, take away the Cause, and the Effect will cease.

It is sold for 4 s. 6 d. the Bottle, at Mr. Sandwell's Toyshop, at the Sign of the Griffin, the Corner of Buckler's Bury in the Poultry and no where else. Where it has been sold near 20 Years, with the greatest Success and Benefit to the Publick, notwithstanding the many Counterfeits since its first Publication.